Under date Caracas, April 28, 1842, he also writes :—"I have just sent off for you to distribute to my respected subscribers the first-fruits of my journey, viz. plants collected in the province of Caracas; they comprise about 170 species, and will, I trust, be found to contain objects of some interest, particularly the ferns; I hope also in tolerable condition, notwithstanding the very unfavourable season we have had, the drought having now lasted for these five months. The ferns are numerous, and I think interesting; they are for the most part from the Silla de Caracas; very shortly I intend to leave this province altogether, directing my steps towards the High Cordilleras which cross the provinces of Truxilla and Merida, where I shall continue my researches during the remainder of this year at least, and thence proceed into New Grenada."

It may be as well to add, that M. Linden's former collections from Southern Mexico were extremely good, and, with those who have seen them, have established his character as a first-rate collector. It is intended to enumerate these plants somewhat in the same manner as Mr. Bentham has done the plants of Hartwig, the Horticultural Society's Collector.

Mr. Bentham has devoted one of his new Mexican genera to M. Linden, *Lindenia* (a genus belonging to the *Rubiaceæ*), and some species are also described and figured in Sir W. J. Hooker's 'Icones Plantarum.'

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Histoire Naturelle des Isles Canaries. Tome Troisième, Deuxième partie, *Plantes Cellulaires.* Par Camille Montagne, D.M.

The Cryptogamic part of this splendid work being now complete, we are anxious, on account of its very great merit and usefulness, to give an early notice of it. The cryptogamic vegetation of the South of Europe and the Northern African isles in many respects so strongly resembles that of many parts of our own country, that any well-executed work relating to them cannot fail to be of especial interest even to those whose attention is principally confined to indigenous productions. So much care has been taken in the drawing up of the specific characters, the selection of synonyms, and the general illustration of species, that it cannot be consulted without advantage. The number of new species indeed, though considerable, by no means forms the only point of interest. In one department, that of Fungi, the materials which have been available by the author have been so scanty, consisting almost entirely of sketches, unaccompanied by notes, that curiosity is rather excited than satisfied.

The number of species of Cryptogams detected in the Canaries amounts almost to 500, but this can by no means be regarded, even exclusive of the Fungi, as anything approaching to a complete list. There is not a single *Verrucaria* or *Opegrapha* in the collection, which probably exist in considerable numbers. Of *Sphæriaceæ* there are but three species. The cryptogamic vegetation, as might be expected,

proves to be nearly that of the South of Europe, especially of the more southern European islands, as, for instance, Corsica and Sardinia. In a second degree there is a resemblance to that of Northern and Western Africa, even as far as the Cape of Good Hope, and in a third degree to that of the coasts of Portugal, France, and England. Some species are peculiar to the Canaries, though their types exist in Europe; others have been met with only in isolated points of Europe, Africa, or the Cape de Verd Islands.

Thus *Astrodontium canariense* has been gathered in Madagascar, *Frullania hispanica* in Asturias, *Plagiochasma Aitonia* in the Ionian Isles, *Riccia ciliifera* in Portugal, *Leptogium Burgessii* in Britain, *Leptogium ulvaceum* in the Marianne Islands, *Leptogium Brebissonii* in the west of France, *Capea biruncinata* on the coast of Cape Verd and Chili, *Caulerpa clavifera* in the Red Sea, and *Anadyomene stellata* in Brazil, the Mediterranean, and Adriatic.

The new species described are, *Hypnum Teneriffæ, Berthelotianum; Hookeria Webbiana, Leptodon longisetus, Glyphocarpus Webbii, Lophocolea Preauxiana, Frullania nervosa, Fimbriaria Africana, Agaricus Webbii, Coprinus spiralis, pilulifer, Plutonius; Cortinarius tricolor, Boletus Preauxii, Clavaria Rhodochroa, Morchella dubia, Patellaria nitida, Phallus canariensis, Polysaccum tinctorium, Puccinia Atropæ, pseudosphæria; Æcidium Atropæ, Uredo Frankeniæ, Kleiniæ, microcelis; Evernia scorigena, Ramalina Webbii, decipiens; Solorina Despreauxii, Parmelia holophæa, Halymenia cyclocolpa, capensis; Dumontia canariensis, Dasya acanthophora, Polysiphonia myriococca, nutans; Griffithsia Argus, Callithamnion ellipticum, Anadyomene calodictyon, Conferva pachynema, enormis; Lyngbya? cantharidosma, Chroolepus ianthinus, Rivularia cerebrina, monticulosa.*

The greater part of these species, and some others not absolutely new, are illustrated by the most admirable figures, as are also two new genera of Algæ, *Capea* and *Asparagopsis*; nor must we forget to notice the admirable analysis of *Caulerpa*. A species closely allied to *Anadyomene calodictyon* has been raised to the rank of a genus by Decaisne, under the name of *Microdictyon*. On this subject the author remarks in a letter lately received, "Nul doute que son *Microdictyon* ne soit un bon genre, reste à savoir si mon *Anadyomene calodictyon* peut y entrer sans modification des caractères. Notez que Decaisne dit positivement (et cela est vrai pour l'*Hydrodictyon umbilicatum* d'Agardh), qu'il n'y a aucun trace de ces cellules disposées en évantail qui distinguent l'*Anadyomene*. Or l'*A. calodictyon* est parfaitement intermédiaire en ce qu'il présente ces veines régulièrement flabellées et qu'il est dépourvu de la membrane que les rélie entre elles. Ou il faut modifier les caractères génériques du *Microdictyon*, ou il faut faire un troisième genre."

The London Journal of Botany. By Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H., &c. &c. No. 7, July 1842, to No. 10, Oct. 1842.

Contents:—Notes on *Mimosæ*; by G. Bentham, Esq. (contained in Nos. 7, 9, 10.).—Botanical Information (Nos. 7, 8.). [The death

of Mr. Alexander Matthews, at Chachapoyas, on the Andes of Peru, is here recorded. This lamented botanist is well known to our readers as having been a most indefatigable and successful collector of plants in Chili and Peru.—A Letter from Mr. Jas. Drummond on the Botany of Swan River, in Western Australia.]—Boissier on Spanish Botany (No. 8.).—Notice of the life and labours of A. Guillemin, M.D. (No. 8.).—Observations on the genus *Hemitelia*; by G. Gardner, Esq. (No. 8.).—Observations on a new species of *Eriocaulon*, from Brazil; by G. Gardner, Esq. (No. 8.).—On *Oakesia*, a new genus of *Empetreæ*; by E. Tuckerman, Esq. (No 8.).—Descriptions of *Fungi*; by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A. (Nos. 8, 9.).—On two S. American species of *Chrysanthemum*; by Sir W. J. Hooker (No. 9.).—Contributions towards a Flora of S. Africa; by Prof. Meisner (No. 9.).—On the Vegetation of Hong Kong, by R. B. Hinds, Esq.; and an enumeration of the plants collected, by G. Bentham, Esq. (No. 9.).—Contributions to a Flora of Brazil; by G. Gardner, Esq. (No. 10.).—Botanical Excursions in S. Africa; by C. J. F. Bunbury, Esq. (No. 10.).

The Phytologist: a Botanical Journal.

No. 14, July 1842, to No. 17, Oct. 1842.

Contents:—Notice of the Linnæan Transactions (contained in No. 14.).—List of *Jungermanniæ*, &c. observed near Dumfries; by Mr. Jas. Cruickshank (No. 14.).—Notes on the genus *Utricularia*; by the Rev. J. B. Brichan (No. 14.).—Varieties (Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17.).—Proceedings of Societies (Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17.).—History of the British Equiseta, *E. hyemale*; by Edw. Newman, Esq. (Nos. 15, 16, 17.).—List of Plants observed near Manchester; by Dr. Wood (No. 15.).—Notice of Transactions of Botanical Society (Nos. 15, 16, 17.).—On the authority upon which several plants have been introduced into the 'Catalogue of British Plants' published by the Botanical Society; by Charles C. Babington, Esq. (No. 16.).—On the nature of the Byssoid substance found investing the roots of *Monotropa Hypopitys*; by T. G. Rylands, Esq. (No. 17.). [In this valuable paper the author shows that this substance consists of four species of Fungi, which are named, described and figured.]

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Sept. 3, 1842.—John Reynolds, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. B. D. Wardale presented numerous specimens of *Lastræa cristata* (Presl), collected at Bawsey Bottom, near Lynn, Norfolk. Mr. Thomas Twining, Jun., exhibited a large collection of cultivated specimens from Twickenham.

A paper was read from Mr. R. S. Hill, being "An Inquiry into Vegetable Morphology."

Morphology is that division of botany which takes cognisance of